



Early Journal Content on JSTOR, Free to Anyone in the World

This article is one of nearly 500,000 scholarly works digitized and made freely available to everyone in the world by JSTOR.

Known as the Early Journal Content, this set of works include research articles, news, letters, and other writings published in more than 200 of the oldest leading academic journals. The works date from the mid-seventeenth to the early twentieth centuries.

We encourage people to read and share the Early Journal Content openly and to tell others that this resource exists. People may post this content online or redistribute in any way for non-commercial purposes.

Read more about Early Journal Content at <http://about.jstor.org/participate-jstor/individuals/early-journal-content>.

JSTOR is a digital library of academic journals, books, and primary source objects. JSTOR helps people discover, use, and build upon a wide range of content through a powerful research and teaching platform, and preserves this content for future generations. JSTOR is part of ITHAKA, a not-for-profit organization that also includes Ithaka S+R and Portico. For more information about JSTOR, please contact support@jstor.org.

restrictions placed by both combatants upon all foreign newspaper men, in seeing a good deal of the war, and they have given us in these pages a faithful and not overdrawn description of the sad and terrible scenes witnessed by them. Indeed, it is unusual for writers of this class to observe such moderation and good taste in their descriptions as they have done. What they report is first-hand information, and we commend the book to those who desire to get more accurate knowledge of the inside of the conflict than the wires reported at the time. In all the literature of war there is probably nothing more appalling and harrowing than the account given by Mr. Grant of the defeat and retreat of the Turkish army at the great battle of Lule Burgas, and its subsequent destruction by starvation and cholera. It reminds one of the description of the wreck of Napoleon's army in retreat from Russia given by one of his officers.

CANADA AND SEA POWER. By Christopher West. Toronto: McClelland and Goodchild. 172 pages. Price, \$1.00 net.

Mr. West discusses in this book the grave question of the duty of Canada to the world on the sea. This he does from a variety of points of view, and weaves into his discussion in Part I the evolution of modern industry, the check of industrialism on aggressive war, the modern navy industry, European naval expansion, the extraordinary growth of the British armament industry and its influence on Parliament, the economics of modern war. At the end of Part I he makes certain deductions from the European situation as applied to Canada. In Part II he sets forth the politics of war—the danger to representative government, etc.; the German naval expansion and its relation to Great Britain; missions of goodwill; Canadian autonomy and foreign diplomacy; misfit theories of national power, etc. Part III examines the morals of war, the growth of modern international movements, etc. Though some of the chapters seem to have little relation to one another or to the general subject, yet the work as a whole is full of excellent arguments and suggestions and is a valuable contribution to the literature of the peace movement in general, as well as the Canadian aspects of the navy movement.

L'ALSACE-LORRAINE, OBSTACLE À L'EXPANSION ALLEMANDE. By J. Novicow. With a preface by Prof. Charles Richet. Paris: Felix Alcan. 392 pages, paper cover.

This is the last work of the eminent Russian pacifist and sociologist, Jacques Novicow, author of "The Federation of Europe" and of "War and its Alleged Benefits," the latter existing in an English translation published by Henry Holt & Company, New York. Mr. Novicow, whose death last year has been deeply lamented, was one of the ablest of the European pacifists. He was a prolific writer, and by his thorough scientific treatment threw light on every subject which he touched. In this work, which was completed only a few weeks before his death, he examines from the sociological and historical point of view the question of Alsace-Lorraine, and undertakes to show that the treaty of Frankfurt, by which these provinces passed to Germany, was injurious both to Germany and to the whole

of Europe. He appeals to the wisdom and good sense of the German people to allow a plebiscite to be taken by the inhabitants of Alsace-Lorraine to determine what part of the provinces shall be retained by Germany and what part returned to France. He believes that if this course were taken an unarmaged peace of Europe would follow and the way be opened for the federation of the European nations.

THE PANAMA CANAL CONFLICT BETWEEN GREAT BRITAIN AND THE UNITED STATES. By L. Oppenheim, LL.D. Cambridge, England: The University Press. 57 pages.

This study of Dr. Oppenheim, one of England's best known authorities on international law, presents in a very strong way the British view of the provision in the Panama Canal legislation which exempts American coastwise ships of commerce from paying tolls. It was written before the British government sent its protest to Washington on November, 1912, and cannot, therefore, be considered in any way as the official utterance of the British Foreign Office. It is the studied and deliberately formed opinion of one of the foremost international law scholars of the world. Dr. Oppenheim pleads that at the proper time "the question will be argued before the Hague Court, and whatever the decision may be, which both parties will be pledged in advance to accept, another triumph will have been won for the law of nations."

CEASE FIRING. By Mary Johnston. 457 pages. Price, \$1.40 net. Boston and New York: Houghton, Mifflin and Company.

In this, her second story of the Civil War, Mary Johnston has written, from the Southern point of view, a stirring historical account of the campaigns of 1863-1865, in which General Lee figures as the leading character, as did General Jackson in the earlier story, "The Long Roll." It is a war novel rather than a peace novel, but the vivid descriptions of the horrors of the battlefields and of prison life cannot fail to impress the reader with the awful brutality, waste, and needlessness of war. "It's all infernal," remarks Edward Cary, a leading character. "I have grown to see no sense in this war. North and South, we surely might have been wiser." The style is often diffuse and ornate, and there are too many details, which frequently impede the main current of the story. There are, however, many strong passages, such as the description of the attempted escape from "Prison No. X," that of the siege of Vicksburg, the battle of Chickamauga, and that of Gettysburg. "Think!—no one ever thinks in war * * * If he did that, you know, there'd be no war!" says one of the soldiers.

Pamphlets Received.

THE SIXTY-SEVEN REASONS OF THE NAVY LEAGUE. An Analysis of the Arguments set forth by the League in behalf of Naval Extension. By Prof. Edward B. Krehbiel, of Stanford University. Boston: The World Peace Foundation. 18 pages.

LA LOI MONDIALE DE BOYCOTTAGE DOUANIER. Paper presented to the Juridic Commission of the Nineteenth Universal Peace Congress on the subject of Economic